

Please enter the following ***REQUIRED** information in the shaded areas:

*Name _____

*Address _____

*Telephone Numbers: Work _____ Other _____

*What license type is needed/held (check one)? A. Commercial B. Noncommercial C. Private

*If you have a Utah pesticide applicator license, what is the number? _____

Social Security Number (for identification / OPTIONAL) _____

Answers to Pesticide Law Pretest: 1. A 2. A 3. C 4. C 5. B 6. C 7. A 8. D 9. B 10. B

Pesticide Law Post Test: 20 Questions

INSTRUCTIONS: Indicate the single correct answer for each question by checking the box to the left of the answer selected.

1. Which of the following statements describe why a pesticide is often classified as a Restricted Use Pesticide (RUP)?

- ☐ A. Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) must be worn while mixing and loading
- ☐ B. Label includes detailed directions for use and appropriate first aid for exposure
- ☐ C. Pesticide has acute toxicity to mammals or birds or lists specific environmental concerns
- ☐ D. Pesticide formulation is an emulsifiable concentrate that requires dilution prior to application

2. Which of the following signal words indicates that a pesticide product is moderately likely to cause acute illness from oral, dermal, or inhalation exposure?

- ☐ A. Danger - Poison
- ☐ B. Danger
- ☐ C. Caution
- ☐ D. Warning

3. Which of the following statements is true with respect to pesticide label directions?

- ☐ A. Pesticide applicators must follow all directions for use, including directions concerning safety, mixing, dilution, storage, and disposal
- ☐ B. A pesticide may be applied to locations only when both the site and the pest are specifically named in the label's directions for use
- ☐ C. A pesticide may be used on plants, animals, and sites other than those listed in the label's directions for use
- ☐ D. Applicators may use higher dosages, higher concentrations, or more frequent applications of pesticides

4. Which of the following characteristics are less likely to allow a pesticide to move through soil into groundwater?

- ☐ A. A pesticide with a low solubility, mildly persistent, and strongly adsorbed
- ☐ B. A pesticide that is highly soluble, highly persistent, and strongly adsorbed
- ☐ C. A pesticide that is highly soluble, mildly persistent, and not strongly adsorbed
- ☐ D. A pesticide with a low solubility, highly persistent, and not strongly adsorbed

5. Which of the following conditions offer the greatest resistance to pesticide movement through soil?

- ☐ A. Fine soil with clay, high permeability, and low organic matter content
- ☐ B. Fine soil with clay, low permeability, and high organic matter content
- ☐ C. Coarse sandy soil with low permeability, and low organic matter content
- ☐ D. Coarse sandy soil with high permeability, and high organic matter content

6. Under the Endangered Species Act, what must a pesticide applicator do prior to making pesticide applications?

- ☐ A. The applicator must record the population numbers for endangered species on site prior to treatment
- ☐ B. The applicator must make arrangements to have a Federal inspector present for all pesticide applications
- ☐ C. The applicator must determine that endangered species are not located at or immediately adjacent to the site
- ☐ D. The applicator must post signs around the perimeter of the land at least two weeks prior to pesticide treatment

7. What legal responsibilities do pesticide applicators have with respect to label requirements for Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)?

- ☐ A. Applicators are legally required to follow all PPE instructions that appear on pesticide labels or in labeling that accompany pesticide products
- ☐ B. Applicators need to wear the PPE listed on the label only while mixing or handling the concentrated pesticide formulation
- ☐ C. Applicators have the option of wearing long pants and a long sleeved shirt in place of coveralls required by the label
- ☐ D. Applicators are legally required to wear eye protection, but may wear an apron in place of a chemical resistant suit

8. Which of the following statements is true with respect to pesticide use?

- ☐ A. The United States Department of Agriculture is responsible for registering pesticides and pesticide uses in the United States
- ☐ B. The State of Utah may establish pesticide laws that are less strict than those covered by the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA)
- ☐ C. In Utah, applicators must be certified/licensed or be directly under the supervision of a certified private applicator when using a Restricted Use Pesticide (RUP)
- ☐ D. In Utah, applicators must be certified/licensed or be directly under the supervision of a certified commercial applicator when using a Restricted Use Pesticide (RUP)

9. Which of the following statements is true with respect to each violation of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA)?

- ☐ A. The criminal penalties for commercial applicators can be as much as 1 year in prison
- ☐ B. The criminal penalties for private applicators can be as much as 2 years in prison
- ☐ C. The civil penalties for commercial applicators can be a maximum of \$1000
- ☐ D. The civil penalties for private applicators can be a maximum of \$5000

10. The Worker Protection Standard must be complied with when pesticide products are applied to which of the following sites?

- ☐ A. Agricultural sites such as farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses
- ☐ B. Agricultural sites such as livestock, rangeland, and feedlots
- ☐ C. Commercial sites such as poultry houses and dairy barns
- ☐ D. Commercial sites such as sports fields and golf courses

11. The Utah Department of Agriculture and Food requires that applicators keep records of Restricted Use Pesticides (RUP) for what period of time?

- ☐ A. 1 year
- ☐ B. 2 years
- ☐ C. 3 years
- ☐ D. 4 years

12. Which of the following are all items of information that must be recorded when a Restricted Use Pesticide (RUP) is applied?

- ☐ A. Applicator's name, time, mixing location, size of area treated, and the name and amount of pesticide applied
- ☐ B. Applicator's name, date, location, size of area treated, soil type, equipment type, and the name and amount of pesticide applied
- ☐ C. Applicator's name and certification number, date, location, size of area treated, and the name, EPA registration number, and amount of pesticide applied
- ☐ D. Applicator's name and certification number, year, time, mixing and loading location, soil type, size of area treated, equipment type, and amount of pesticide applied

13. What pesticide license is required for an individual who works for a governmental agency and applies a Restricted Use Pesticide (RUP) pesticide to public or private lands?

- ☐ A. Public Pesticide Applicator License
- ☐ B. Private Pesticide Applicator License
- ☐ C. Commercial Pesticide Applicator License
- ☐ D. Noncommercial Pesticide Applicator License

14. Licensed Utah applicators using Restricted Use Pesticides (RUP) to maintain public roads, electric power lines, pipelines, and other similar areas must be certified in which one of the following categories?

- ☐ A. Agricultural Plant Pest Control
- ☐ B. Right-of-Way Pest Control
- ☐ C. Public Health Pest Control
- ☐ D. Regulatory Pest Control

15. Refer to the Tordon 22K label. Why is Tordon 22K registered as a Restricted Use Pesticide (RUP)?

- ☐ A. Because the inert ingredient in Tordon 22K is 2,4-D
- ☐ B. Because Tordon 22K may injure susceptible, nontarget plants
- ☐ C. Because only licensed private applicators may use Tordon 22K
- ☐ D. Because water proof clothes must be worn when Tordon 22k is handled

16. Refer to the Tordon 22K label. Which of the following conditions are more likely to result in the leaching of Tordon 22K through the soil into groundwater?

- ☐ A. The soil is permeable and the water table is shallow
- ☐ B. The soil is less permeable and the water table is deep
- ☐ C. The soil is well drained or dry and slopes toward adjacent surface water
- ☐ D. The soil is poorly drained or wet and slopes toward adjacent surface water

17. Refer to the Tordon 22K label. What is the restricted entry interval (REI) for workers who will enter grain fields after Tordon 22K is sprayed?

- ☐ A. Wait until spray has dried
- ☐ B. 12 hours
- ☐ C. 24 hours
- ☐ D. 1 week

18. Refer to the Tordon 22K label. What is the restricted entry interval (REI) for workers who will enter rangeland after Tordon 22K is sprayed?

- ☐ A. Wait until spray has dried
- ☐ B. 12 hours
- ☐ C. 24 hours
- ☐ D. 1 week

19. Refer to the Tordon 22K label. Which of the following statements is true with respect to the reuse and legal disposal of the empty metal or plastic containers of Tordon 22K?

- ☐ A. After triple rinsing plastic containers may be reused and landfill disposal is not allowed
- ☐ B. After triple rinsing metal containers may be reused and landfill disposal is not allowed
- ☐ C. After triple rinsing either container may be reused or disposed of with household trash
- ☐ D. Do not reuse containers, triple rinse, puncture, and dispose of in a sanitary landfill

20. Refer to the Tordon 22K label. Which of the following correctly lists the maximum amount of Tordon 22K that may be legally applied per annual growing season?

- ☐ A. 2 quarts per acre on rangeland and 1 1/2 ounces per acre on planted cropland
- ☐ B. 1 1/2 pints per acre on rangeland and 2 quarts per acre on fallow cropland
- ☐ C. 1 pint per acre on rangeland and 2 quarts per acre on cropland
- ☐ D. 2 quarts per acre on rangeland or cropland

When this post test is complete and scored, print it, then keep it, the pretest, and the worksheets, to be turned in to the Utah Department of Agriculture and Food.